



BIGELOW HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING.

Bigelow's New School.

We are under obligations to George Conway, of Bigelow, for use of the cut of the new Bigelow Consolidated High school building, together with description of the building, which appeared in the News-Jeffersonian of last week.

The above cut is an outline of the proposed new school building for Consolidated District No. 2, and which the school board hopes to be able to build on the site of the old building, plans and specifications having been approved by State Superintendent of Schools, Howard Gass, of Jefferson City, and County Superintendent Earl Rock, of Oregon. At a meeting of the board one day last week with Architect W. F. Schrage, of Kansas City, plans and specifications for the above building were accepted, and bids for the proposed building are being advertised which are to be returned March 10th.

Architect Schrage thinks this building can be built for \$10,000. The dimensions of the building are 52 feet front and 38 feet deep, from the ground to the first floor is 7 feet, basement being 2 feet in the ground. Distance from the ground to the assembly room 19 feet, with a 20-foot wide stairway leading to this room. Beginning with the basement there

will be two science rooms, each 22 feet square, two play rooms each 14 by 22, two toilet rooms, a fuel room and a furnace room. First floor plans call for four school rooms, each 24 feet square, and one high grade school room and a superintendent's office, 12 by 21. The high grade school room and the fourth grade rooms may be converted into one large assembly room 24 by 48 feet by the use of accordion doors. There is also a corridor on this floor 18 by 32 feet, and two cloak rooms. Each school room is provided with built in bookcases by feet. On the second floor comes the large assembly room 32 by 40 feet and will seat 250 people. There will also be two rooms of good dimension on this floor which will not be completed, but may be utilized later on if needed. The entire building is to be wired and equipped with electric lights, and heated by a dry air heating plant, which will be forced through the building by large fans driven by either a gas engine or an electric motor.

Bids are being received for the bonds, two propositions being submitted, one for five percent and one for five and one-half percent, bids being opened April 1st; the board reserving the right to reject any or all bids. With the wealth of this Consolidated district behind these bonds, the board expects to secure an extra good bonus on the sale of the bonds.

The Grim Reaper's Work.

Wright.
The body of Paul H. Wright, whose death occurred at Tucson, Arizona, February 13th, 1915, was brought to Mound City, where funeral services were held. He was born in West Liberty, Iowa, January 25, 1882.

Bungenstock.

Word came the first of the week, that Hobart, 20-year-old son of Chas. Bungenstock, had passed away at the family home in Broken Arrow, Okla., Sunday, February 21, a victim of brain fever.

The young man is a nephew of Mesdames J. R. Price and M. P. Smith. The family lived in Craig for a number of years, leaving here about fourteen years ago. Many of our citizens remember him as a small boy and are deeply grieved to learn that he has passed away.—Craig Leader, February 26.

Jewell.

Mrs. John Applebee and Mrs. Frank Hill received a sad telegram Monday morning stating that their mother, Mrs. Catherine Jewell, had passed away Sunday at 10 o'clock at Hillsdale, Ohio. The funeral was held Tuesday and she was laid to rest beside her husband, who died August 9, 1908. She was 88 years old and was the mother of eleven children, who are all living except Mrs. Mary McGrath, who died in Graham in 1905. Mrs. Laura Applebee and Mrs. Frank Hill both live here.

She was the sister of George Wagner, of Maitland, and James Wagner, of Concordia, Kansas. She had been a member of the Christian church for over 40 years.—Maitland Herald, February 25.

Riffe.

The death of J. L. Riffe, after a week's illness at his home in Mound City, from pneumonia-meningitis, on February 20th, removes one of Mound City's sterling citizens and active business men. He was born in Monroe county, Virginia, April 8, 1861, and died February 20, 1915, aged 53 years, 20 months and 12 days. He came to Northwest Missouri in 1880, and has been an honored citizen of this section since that time, having had a residence in Rock Port, Tarkio, Craig, Quitman, and then to Mound City, where he engaged in the hardware business, under the firm name of J. L. Riffe & Co. for the past five years.

January 22, 1889, he led Miss Mollie Meades to the altar, who survives him; he is also survived by two sisters and five brothers—Rev. A. C. Carl, and H. K., of Virginia; J. H., of Nebraska, and W. L., of Craig.

The polio is especially keen to the bereaved wife, who was convalescing at the Mayo hospital, who was notified by wire of her husband's alarming illness, and did not know of his death until her arrival at Bigelow

the day following.
Mr. Riffe was a 32 degree Mason, and was laid to rest Tuesday, 23d ult., with Masonic honors, the funeral discourse being delivered by Rev. Walker, of the Mound City M. E. church.

Mound City and Holt county has lost an ideal citizen by the death of Mr. Riffe, and THE SENTINEL extends its kindest sympathy to the widow, the brothers and sisters.

The will of God is accomplished; so mote it be.

Leach.

Philetus E. Leach was born in Cayuga county, Ohio, January 15, 1836; died February 21, 1915, at Forest City, Mo.; aged 79 years, 1 month and 6 days.

Mr. Leach served in the army 3 years in the second Iowa cavalry; he was a private soldier at first and then was a dispatch bearer under Colonel Hatch. He was converted in the Free Methodist Church and was afterward baptized in the Holiness church, or more distinctly known as the Church of God. He has been in ill health for several years and had been a patient sufferer, always finding consolation in anyone, who would step in for a few moments. He was a good Christian man and enjoyed Christian fellowship supremely. The writer of these lines has often stopped in while he lay upon his sick bed, and read to him portions of the Bible and praying with him, during these moments he became happy and would shout the praises of ecstatic joy which only a saved man knows.

He was married to Miss Louisa Dorrin, September 12, 1878. His wife, 3 brothers and 5 sons and 7 grandchildren survive him.

The funeral services were conducted from the M. E. Church South at Forest City; Rev. B. H. Smallwood, pastor of the church, officiating. The remains were laid quietly away in the Forest City Cemetery. B. H. S.

Earl.

The passing of Judge Bruce Earl, from this world stage of action, removes another of those early settlers, who did much for the development of Northwestern Holt, and while a citizen of our county enjoyed the confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens.

He was born in St. Lawrence County, New York, March, 10, 1842, and died at Holyoke, Colorado, February 13, 1915, in the 73d year of his age.

He left his home at the age of 16 and after working at various jobs, he went to California in 1864; he then returned home the following year, and in 1866 he came to Missouri, and located in Atchison County. His cash account amounted to but \$20, on landing in Atchison County. Here he began his struggles, by working in a mill and cutting railroad ties at \$1.50 per day. In 1868 he came to Holt County, and with J. C. Yantes, engaged in the saw mill business, and after operating

a mill in Bigelow and Union township, buying out his partner, he moved his mill to Lincoln township, near Corning in 1873, and in 1874, sawed the timber on the Henry Rosellus 500-acre timber tract, and cleared it with the saw. During his career in this business, it is claimed that he saw up and disposed of ten million feet of native lumber.

In 1879 he quit the saw mill business, and had become the owner of the large tracts of land. In 1880 he and his brother Milton engaged in the general mercantile business at Corning, but in 1882 he disposed of his general stock, and engaged in the drug and medicine, groceries, boots and shoe business.

Politically he was a Democrat of the old school, and in 1890 Governor Phelps named him a county judge for the upper district, vice Henry Hungenstock, who resigned. In 1892 the governor named him as judge at large, vice T. W. McCoy, resigned.

He was a member of the Masonic order, and was the senior warden of Craig lodge in 1873, and was also a member of the Rock Port Chapter.

Mr. Earl was thrice married; his first wife was Emma Ann Perkins, of Atchison County, who died October 1, 1889. He was married to Mrs. Elizabeth Freeman, of Craig, May 15, 1871; she died January 18, 1875, leaving two children, Emma and Vera, and a step daughter, Bessie Alice Freeman. Vera, we believe is dead, Emma, now Mrs. Nauman, resides at Anaoteres, Washington.

August 1st, 1875, he married Mrs. Sarah Courchaine, of Rulo, Nebraska, who with two children survive. He is also survived by a brother, Milton, who resides at Benkleman, Nebraska.

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Cuts Both Ways.

The other day a man drove to an Illinois town with a load of oats to be ground for his cattle. The county agent heard of his errand and did a little figuring. It would cost 12 cents per cwt. for grinding the oats, and they could be sold for 50 cents per bushel. This made ground oats cost \$1.08 per cwt. Cottonseed meal could be bought for \$1.10, and it was worth twice as much as oats to feed those cattle. Accordingly the man was persuaded to sell the oats, spend half the proceeds for cottonseed meal and put the other half in the bank. A neighbor happened along and confirmed the plan. He had been prevailed upon to try it a month before, and it worked out all right.—From The Breeder's Gazette.

Christian Church Notes.

A three weeks' home-force meeting closed at the church, Sunday evening, February 21st. In spite of the bad weather we had a good hearing all through the meeting. Each Sunday evening the house was filled and some turned away. The chorus, led by Bert Maple and Perry Brooks, was as good as I ever heard in the town, for that length of time. The solo work by these men was especially good and enjoyed by all. We had a query box the last week and the people took great interest in asking Bible questions. We had on an average of about 3 questions a night for the last week. We had in all during this meeting 24 additions—5 by statement, and 19 by confession. Two confessions last Sunday. The query box will be left in the vestibule for any one who desires to ask a question on the Bible, or for an explanation of any passage of scripture. You may write out your question and place it in the box, without signing your name, and it will be answered the following Sunday evening. We have three questions for next Sunday evening. They are as follows: 1. Will those who have not been baptized get to heaven? 2. Will we know our friends in heaven? 3. If so and we miss some of our friends, won't there be sorrow in heaven? I will read you the Bible answer to these questions next Sunday evening.

Preaching at Union next Sunday morning at 11 o'clock. Preaching in town Sunday evening at 7:45. Note the change in the time. Duet by Perry Brooks and Bert Maple. Baptizing after the service. All are made welcome. B. H. DAWSON, Pastor.

Annual Meeting.

Notice is hereby given that the directors of The Oregon Interurban Railway Company will hold a meeting at their office, in the Moore building, in Oregon, Mo., on Tuesday, March 9th, 1915, at 2 o'clock p. m., for the transaction of such business as may properly come before them. J. B. PRACHER, President. L. I. MOORE, Secretary.

INDIAN GAVE TOWN NAME

"Medicine Hat," in Canada, Derived Peculiar Cognomen From Head-dress of Chief.

Not many persons know what was the origin of the strange name borne by the Canadian city that Rudyard Kipling once called "the city born lucky."

The word "medicine" means more to an Indian than to us. We think of it as meaning something nasty that is good for us, but the Indian distinguishes as "good medicine" and "bad medicine" anything that he fancies will change his fortunes for better or for worse. Imagine that Lo is hunting antelope and meeting with no success. Presently he finds an empty cartridge shell or the top of a tomato tin, and shortly afterward he gets a shot at his game. Can he doubt that the piece of tin or the shell gave the luck? Not so. He wears that fragment of tomato tin or empty shell about his neck with his other jewelry, and it is "good medicine."

Several years ago there was a Blackfoot chief who lived in the vicinity of Seven Persons river, where now stands the city of Medicine Hat. He and his tribe were fond of hunting and of making war on their enemies, the Crees. This chief always wore a head-dress of feathers that he called his "medicine hat," for he thought that it brought him good fortune.

It was a dark day for the chief when he last met the Crees at the place where now stands the growing city. He and his men fell upon the enemy with great bravery, and even put them to ignominious flight. But just then a gust of wind whirled out of the west, caught the magic hat, and tossed it into the swift-running Saskatchewan river. Instantly the poor chief lost all confidence in himself and his cause, and with victory in his hand he tore bare to grasp it, but fled over the plains toward the Rockies, followed by his tribe.—Youth's Companion.

BLOT ON NAPOLEON'S FAME

Slaughter of Defenseless Prisoners After Jaffa Unrecognized as Act of Warfare.

No French victory was ever marked by more unbridled license than that which the victorious troops practiced at Jaffa. But what followed was worse. Although the prisoners of war were too numerous for the ordinary usage, yet they should have been treated according to the terms of quarter they had exacted.

On the 7th a council of war unanimously voted that the old rule under which no quarter is given to defenders in an assault should be applied to them. For two days Bonaparte hesitated, but on the 9th his decision was taken.

A few Egyptians were sent home and the remainder of the prisoners, together with the 800 militia from El Arish, were marched to the beach and shot. Two eyewitnesses estimated it—about 3,000, the other at 4,000.

"I have been severe with those of your troops who violated the laws of war," wrote the author of the deed to Djezzar. All winter long he had been dealing as an Oriental with Orientals and this was but a piece of the same conduct.—The Life of Napoleon Bonaparte, William Milligan Sloane.

Rides Piano in Storm.

A piano is a handy thing aboard ship, even if the weather is too rough for one to play upon it, believes Captain Peterson of the steamship Karen, which arrived at New York from Matanzas with sugar.

On the way up from Cuba, about seventy miles off Cape Hatteras, a terrific gale kicked up a sea that buffeted the vessel until her steering gear became deranged. Repairs required seven hours. Meanwhile the Karen dropped into the trough of the sea, and a great flood poured into her hold.

Mrs. Peterson's room was frequently awash, but the skipper's wife sat on top of the piano and fooled the flood that swirled about her.

Cremation in England.

At the annual meeting of the Manchester Crematorium (Ltd.), held early in December, 1914, it was stated that cremations were still on the increase. From a list of 13 centers it was shown that last year 1,299 cremations had taken place in England and Scotland. Golders Green led the way with 656, Manchester being second, with 186, and Woking third, with 131. A handbook of the Bradford municipal crematorium may be inspected at the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce or its branch offices.

Self-Lighting Cigars.

The German military authorities and the German postal authorities have authorized the transmission by parcel post to soldiers in the field of cigars equipped with a special chemical preparation that enables the smoker to light them without the aid of matches. The chemical preparation is applied to the end of cigars, and is ignited by rubbing it against a hard substance, like the ordinary match, but it cannot ignite automatically. The chemicals used, it is said, do not affect the flavor of the cigar.

Conscription in This Country.

The state, whether it be the United States or any other, is sovereign, and can, if the necessity calls for it, compel its citizens or subjects to fight for it in war time. The democratic character of a nation is not supposed to deprive it of this right of conscription.

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By E. O. SELLERS, Acting Director of Sunday School Course, Moody Bible Institute, Chicago.)

LESSON FOR MARCH 7

SAUL ANOINTED KING.

LESSON TEXT.—1 Samuel 9:1-10:1. GOLDEN TEXT.—Psa. 134, Honor the king.—1 Peter 2:17.

Because of the acts of Samuel the people petitioned for a king (ch. 8:5). They are told plainly what to expect if a king is set in authority (ch. 8:19). God, however, granted their petition and spoke "in the ear" of Samuel, saying, "I will send thee a man," telling him of the work which this man is to undertake (ch. 9:15, 16).

I. "Samuel Saw Saul" vv. 17-24. Saul was a man to gaze at and to admire (ch. 9:2). His fruitless search for his father's asses leads him to the city wherein Samuel was residing. There he is advised to consult the "man of God" about his difficulty—a good suggestion for us all. This experience (ch. 9:14) exhibits Samuel in a new light. The word "seer" indicates "one who sees," one who sees the things God makes manifest in dreams (Num. 24:16). While the word is similar to the modern term "clairvoyant" yet the latter are not the successors of these Old Testament "seers" or "prophets." They are rather the successors of the true prophets (Jer. 17:14), and of those who dealt with familiar spirits (1 Chron. 10:13-14; Isa. 8:19-20; 2 Kings 21:1, 2, 6). Saul evidently did not know Samuel (vv. 19-20).

Samuel took Saul with him for the night to take his mind off his father's asses and to prepare him to receive the word from God. Christians take far too little time to withdraw themselves and take their restless minds off the things of time and sense to be still and hear the word of God. What were a few asses to Saul, to him "for whom all that is desirable in Israel" (v. 20 R. V.). Christians who are heirs to the heavenly kingdom ought not to set their affections on the poor possessions of earth (Col. 3:1, 2; Cor. 1:8). In response to Samuel's information, Saul disclaims any greatness; indeed, he is not from one of the least of the families of one of the smallest of the tribes (v. 21). Such humility gave great promise for Saul's future usefulness. Such was the mental and spiritual attitude of the man whom God chose to be king (ch. 15:17). It was later, when pride and power had puffed him up, that the kingdom was taken away from him (ch. 15:23; 16:1; Luke 14:11; Heb. 13:1).

II. "Samuel Took Saul" vv. 22-24. Saul was then led into the guest chamber and placed in the chief seat. Read our Lord's parable found in Luke 14:7-11. Samuel then bade the cook bring the thigh, which was a choice piece of meat especially reserved for those thus honored (Leak. 24:4). Such a portion belonged to the priest (Lev. 7:32). That which did not belong upon the altar Saul was to eat (v. 24). Samuel and Saul may have had the preference and eaten before the other guests (v. 13), and Saul is made acquainted with the special honor conferred upon him. Following the feast, they return to Samuel's home, where Saul is conducted to a couch upon the flat house-top (Acts 16:9). Here Samuel had private converse with Saul (v. 25 R. V.). What that converse may have been we know not, but we are reminded of one such nocturnal conversation which gave to the world God's most precious summary of his love (John 3:1-16).

Samuel poured oil upon Saul's head. Prophets, priests, kings and cleansed lepers were so anointed, a type of the anointing by the holy spirit (1 Kings 19:15, 16; Lev. 8:12, 14, 16-18; Isa. 61:1; 1 John 2:20 R. V.). This act was also a symbol of entire consecration to God, and pointed forward to the coming king (Messiah, Anointed One) whom God himself would anoint (Ps. 45:7).

Saul was anointed to be "a prince" and to save God's people (ch. 9:16; Acts 5:31). His ear is always open to the cry of his people. Even though they had sinned, and their sorrow was because of their own disobedience, yet God regarded their affliction (Ps. 106:43, 44). Only God's anointed ones can save (Isa. 61:1-3).

Saul's selected task was to save Israel out of the hands of the Philistines (See Luke 1:69-71). God's eye sees the oppression of mankind and his ear is always open to the cry of the poor and needy; of innocent children suffering because of the sins of parents; of men defrauded of justice. But the delivering remedy will not be brought by any earthly king. Mankind is today crying for a king (sometimes it is termed "democracy") and will not have God to rule over them.

Headless of his warnings, blessed by his bounty, they struggle and scheme to beat their own hurt. Saul's humility rapidly gave place to pride and pride to ambition, ambition to oppression, and finally to an untimely end, due to disobedience. When our king comes the skillfully constructed scheme of man's government, wherein graft and pride, ambition and lust, find such a prominent place, will be set aside for a kingdom wherein justice and love, equity and service, will be meted out to every man; one wherein ideals will become realities.

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